DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 424 870 IR 057 237

AUTHOR	Soete, George J., Comp.
TITLE	Collaborative Collections Management Programs in ARL Libraries. SPEC Kit 235.
INSTITUTION	Association of Research Libraries, Washington, DC. Office of Leadership and Management Services.
ISSN	ISSN-0160-3582; ISSN-0160-3574
PUB DATE	1998-08-00
NOTE	75p.; Includes accompanying "SPEC Flyer" 235.
AVAILABLE FROM	Association of Research Libraries (ARL), 21 Dupont Circle, NW, Washington, DC 20036; ($40; $25 ARL members; plus $6 shipping and handling)
PUB TYPE	Collected Works - Serials (022) -- Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Research (143) -- Tests/Questionnaires (160)
JOURNAL CIT	SPEC Kit; n235 Aug 1998
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Academic Libraries; *Consortia; Higher Education; Library Administration; Library Associations; *Library Collection Development; *Library Cooperation; Library Networks; Library Surveys; Questionnaires; *Research Libraries; *Shared Resources and Services; Tables (Data); Trend Analysis
IDENTIFIERS	Association of Research Libraries; Partnerships in Library Services

ABSTRACT

This survey was conducted to discover how extensively ARL (Association of Research Libraries) libraries are involved in formal, active programs of collaboration for collections management. Seventy ARL libraries completed a questionnaire focusing on all collections formats and a number of related collections management activities. Results indicated that 83% had a collaborative collections management (CCM) relationship with another library, and 55 respondents reported that they were members of at least one consortium in which active CCM is part of the consortium's program. The most common form of collaboration was in materials acquisition, followed by preservation agreements, processing of materials, collection development work, and management of personnel. In general, respondents were satisfied with their CCM arrangements. A copy of the survey with tabulation of responses is provided. Representative documents from the following institutions are included: University of Arizona; Boston Library Consortium (BLC); Latin America North East Libraries Consortium (LANE); Latin American Studies Consortium of New England (LASC); University of Kentucky/University of Tennessee Information Alliance; North East Research Libraries Consortium (NERL); TriUniversity Group of Libraries (TUG); Association of American Universities (AAU)/ARL Global Resources Program (GRP); and Research Library Cooperative Program. A flyer summarizing survey results is included. (DLS)

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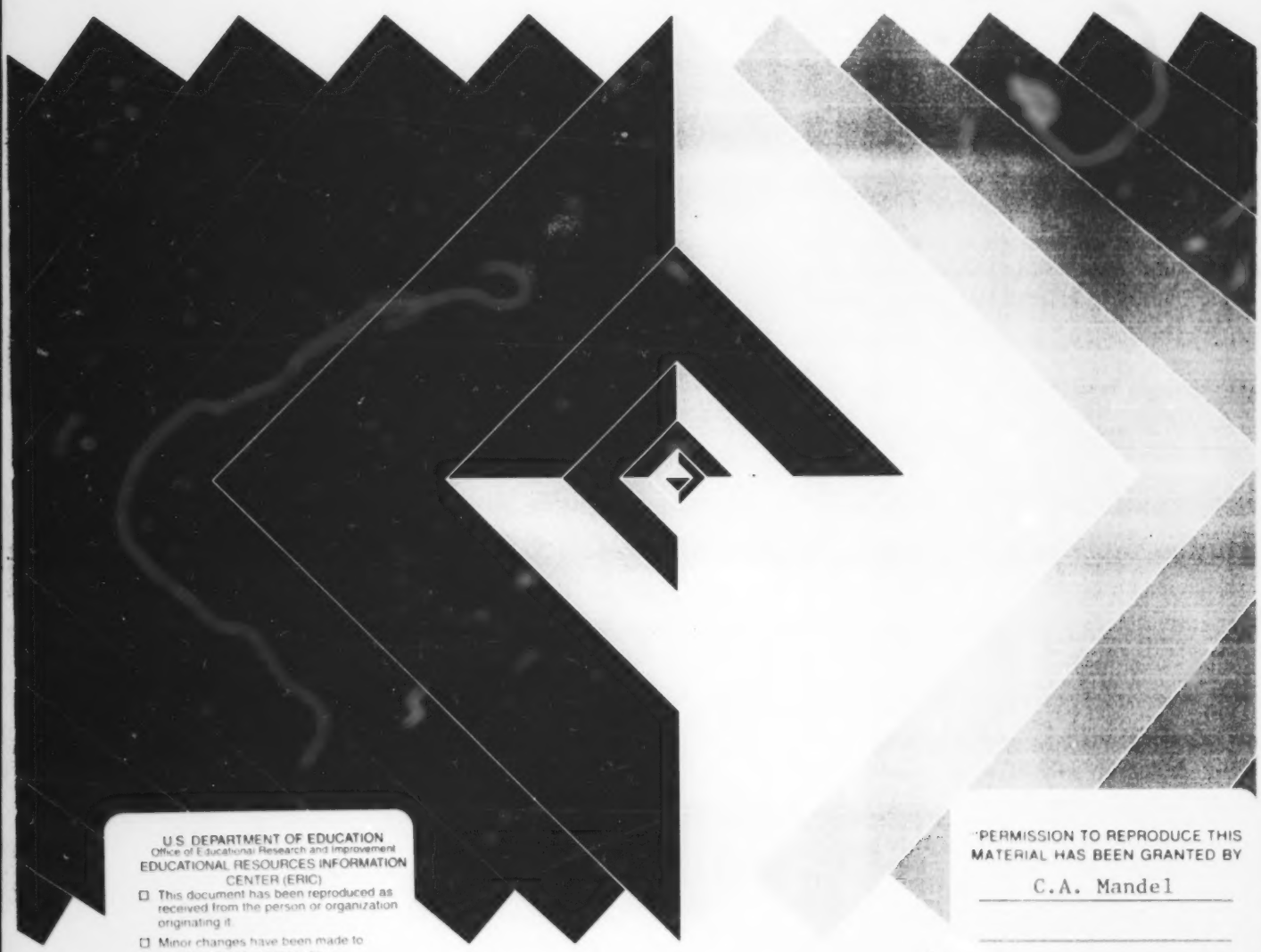
SPEC

SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES EXCHANGE CENTER

Kit 235

Collaborative Collections Management Programs in ARL Libraries

August 1998



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SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES EXCHANGE CENTER

Flyer 235

Collaborative Collections Management Programs in ARL Libraries

August 1998

Introduction

Virtually all libraries share resources, if only through established interlibrary loan and document delivery systems. This survey sought to discover how extensively ARL libraries are involved in formal, active programs of collaboration for collections management. SPEC Kit #222, *Electronic Resource Sharing*, May 1997, focused on electronic resource sharing, a similar topic, but this survey had a broader focus. It included all collections formats and a number of related collections management activities (e.g., physical preservation).

For purposes of this survey, a formal collaborative collections management (CCM) program was defined as one for which there were written agreements, contracts, or other documents outlining the commitments and responsibilities of the participants. CCM can cover many activities. Examples include: sharing primary collecting responsibilities for subjects or formats, sharing responsibility for maintaining hard copy back files of journals, sharing preservation responsibilities, or acquiring electronic resources cooperatively. CCM programs usually translate into significant changes in local policy and practice (e.g., coordinating collections policies, sharing a common pot of money, sharing storage areas).

Survey Findings

Seventy member libraries (58% of the ARL membership) completed the survey. Fifty-eight respondents (83%) said that, according to the definition, they have at least one CCM relationship with another library. Twelve libraries (17%) did not have such agreements. Two of these 12, however, said that they were involved in planning such a relationship with at least one other library.

The number of separate formal agreements reported by individual libraries ranged from 1 to 24 with a 4.3 average. Thirty-eight respondents (66%) reported that their partner libraries numbered more than 15. Ten libraries (17%) had between six and ten partners, and another ten had five or fewer partners. Though many were ARL libraries, not all were. In several cases, libraries had agreements with local and regional partners that were not ARL members; in a few cases, members had no formal agreements with another ARL library.

Fifty-five respondents reported that they were members of at least one consortium in which active CCM is part of the consortium's program. The average number of consortia to which respondents belonged was 2.44. Not counting memberships in the Center for Research Libraries (CRL) and the Research Libraries Group (RLG), consortia tended to be of four types: 1) regional; 2) state or provincial; 3) local; and 4) area studies. A sample of 98 consortial affiliations indicated that 35 were state or provincial (36%); 33 were regional (34%); 9 were local (9%); and 21 were area studies (21%).

Libraries offered many reasons for involvement in CCM agreements. The most important reasons cited were:

Reason	*Respondents*
Expand collections and services	56
Buying power reduced or flat	34
Strong relationships in place	34
Pressure from library administrators	23
Invitation to collaborate	21
Pressure from outside the library	21
Save money	8
Strengthen collections	7
Other reasons	1

CCM Activities. Although the ways in which ARL libraries engage in CCM vary widely, by far the most common form of collaboration is in materials acquisition, which usually means a partnership in the purchase of electronic resources. Forty-nine respondents cited this form of collaboration. Twenty-one libraries said that they were involved in agreements wherein libraries assumed primary collecting responsibilities for journals or other serial titles. Twenty-one also said that their agreements focused on primary collecting responsibilities in subject areas. Sixteen have agreements in which partner libraries take primary collecting responsibility for monographs or other non-serial print materials. Only two libraries have agreements focusing on the acquisition of formats (e.g., videotapes).

Preservation agreements are the next most common form of collaboration, with 19 respondents (33%) participating in such programs. Selective retention of back files, retention of last copies, and rationalization of commonly stored materials are typical of these programs, though

joint training and grants programs were also cited.

Eighteen respondents (32%) actively collaborate with partners in the processing of materials, although in some cases these activities appear to consist of sharing electronic catalogs rather than the actual work of cataloging. Cataloging projects per se seem to focus on area studies, with one respondent taking responsibility for the cataloging of Peruvian imprints, another for Uruguayan imprints, and others for Armenian, Sanskrit, and Korean language materials. Two libraries report participation in collaborative projects to catalog electronic collections.

Only six libraries (10%) report that they share collection development work and management of personnel. Again, area studies are prominent in these programs. In one case, two libraries in the same state share personnel in Slavic and German Studies. Other area studies cited include East Asian, South Asian, and Latin American. Only five libraries (9%) share collections management training with other libraries.

Fifty libraries (86%) report that they give preferential treatment to partner libraries in interlibrary loan and document delivery. Common perquisites are: reduced or no fees (88%), expedited document delivery (88%), and priority processing of requests (80%). Longer loan periods are provided by a few libraries.

Impact of CCM Involvement. In general, respondents were satisfied with their collaborative collections management arrangements. Forty respondents reported that CCM had a moderate or strongly positive impact on their collections program, with 16 reporting a slight positive impact. Although two said it was too early to tell, none suggested that there had been any negative impact from CCM.

The positive impact has been felt in a number of ways. For most libraries, CCM made more collections resources available to users, accumulated savings, improved collections services to users, and resulted in a wiser use of resources. For a few, however, these benefits had not been perceived, had occurred to only a small degree, or it was too early to tell. Many respondents reported that CCM provided a positive learning experience for staff.

Although 40 reported that CCM improved the quality of collections management in their libraries, 19 reported that this was true only to a small extent or not at all. For 11 it was too early to tell. Forty-eight also reported that CCM helped them make more effective cancellation and deselection decisions. CCM created new approaches to collections management for 48 respondents, while 11 indicated that creative approaches were minimal or nonexistent. Finally, 48 respondents reported that faculty and other key constituents know about the CCM programs and support them.

Issues and Trends

The most common form of collaborative program focuses on the acquisition of electronic resources. In fact, 23 libraries (40%) described their programs as limited to electronic resources. Clearly, the benefits derived from sharing electronic resources have encouraged collaboration among libraries. Such projects appear to combine at least three attractive features:

- cost reduction/resource reallocation—many libraries report significant savings over independent purchase of electronic resources (e.g., STM journals);
- enhanced local access to a broader set of resources; and
- centralized negotiation and administration result in minimized oversight by individual libraries, once decision making processes are in place.

In comparison, collaboration in printed resources, because of the low use, high cost materials, requires more ongoing attention, is frequently visible to only a small number of users, and often does not save money. Nonetheless, there can be strong benefits, especially in the area of expanding available resources. Survey responses suggest that area studies programs, for example, are a particularly fertile area for collaboration. Joining efforts can enable individual libraries to acquire fugitive materials of a particular country or of a specific segment of a sociocultural system. Together, partners provide better coverage than any library could on its own. Furthermore, shared acquisitions and processing can sometimes resolve the problem of recruiting difficult-to-find experts.

Although collaborative programs focused on the acquisition of and joint access to electronic resources will undoubtedly continue to flourish in the present environment, success in this arena may encourage the growth of other forms of CCM, as libraries see the benefits of more difficult kinds of collaboration.

This SPEC Flyer and Kit were prepared by George J. Soete, ARL/OLMS Organizational Development Consultant.

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SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES EXCHANGE CENTER

Collaborative Collections Management Programs in ARL Libraries

A SPEC Kit compiled by

George J. Soete
ARL/OLMS Organizational Development Consultant

August 1998

Series Editor: Patricia Brennan
Production Assistant: Peter Budka

SPEC Kits are published by the

Association of Research Libraries
Office of Leadership and Management Services
21 Dupont Circle, NW
Washington, DC 20036-1118
(202) 296-2296 Fax (202) 872-0884
<http://www.arl.org/olms/infosvcs.html>
<pubs@arl.org>

ISSN 0160 3582

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SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES EXCHANGE CENTER

Kit 235

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August 1998

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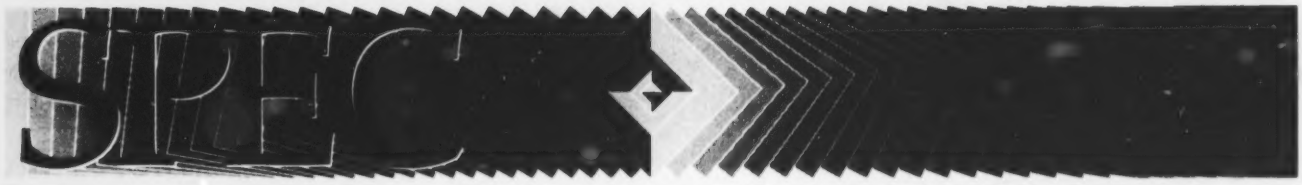


SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES EXCHANGE CENTER

SURVEY RESULTS

ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

April 24, 1998

To: SPEC Liaisons

From: George Soete, ARL/OLMS Organizational Development Consultant

Re: SPEC Survey on Collaborative Collections Management Programs in ARL Libraries

Virtually all libraries share resources, if only through established interlibrary loan and document delivery systems. This survey seeks to discover how extensively ARL libraries are involved in formal, active programs of collaboration for collections management.

This survey has a broader focus than an earlier, related survey, SPEC Kit #222, *Electronic Resource Sharing*, May 1997, because it includes all collections formats and a number of related collections management activities (e.g., physical preservation).

Definitions: A formal collaborative collections management (CCM) program is one for which there are written agreements, contracts, or other documents outlining the commitments and responsibilities of the participants. CCM can cover many activities. Examples include: sharing primary collecting responsibilities for subjects or formats, sharing responsibility for maintaining hard copy back files of journals, sharing preservation responsibilities, or acquiring electronic resources cooperatively. CCM programs usually translate into significant changes in local policy and practice (e.g., coordinating collections policies, sharing a common pot of money).

Responses are due in the ARL Office by May 22, 1998.

As always, all individual SPEC survey responses are kept in strictest confidence.

21 Dupont Circle
Washington, DC 20036
202 296 2296 telephone
202 872 0884 fax
http://www.arl.org/

SPEC SURVEY: COLLABORATIVE COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS IN ARL LIBRARIES

Note: Seventy out of 76 total respondents completed the survey.

1. Using the definition above, would you say that your library has a CCM relationship with at least one other library?

Yes	58
No	12

If you answer "no," please respond to items 1a and/or 1b, skip the rest of the survey, and submit your survey response.

1a. Are you involved in planning active collaboration with at least one other library?

Yes	2
No	8

1b. Have you been involved in a formal collaborative arrangement that no longer exists?

Yes	1
No	9

2. How many separate, formal collaborative agreements do you currently have with at least one other library?

See Table 1.

3. How many other libraries are involved in the agreements cited in question 2? Do not count any library twice.

One	2
Two to five	8
Six to ten	5
Eleven to fifteen	5
More than fifteen	38

See also Table 1.

4. How many of the libraries cited in question 3 are ARL libraries?

See Table 1.

5. Is your library a member of at least one consortium or similar group in which active CCM is a major component?

Yes	55
No	3

See also Table 2.

6. Please indicate the principal reasons for your library's beginning and maintaining involvement in CCM. Check all that apply.

a.	There was/is pressure or influence from outside the library	21
b.	Another library or libraries invited us to collaborate	21
c.	We wanted to save money or make resources go further	8
d.	We wanted to expand collections and services for our library users	56
e.	There was/is pressure or influence from library administrators	23
f.	Our collection's buying power has been reduced or has remained relatively flat	34
g.	Strong relationships with our collaborative partners were already in place	34
h.	Complementary collections in partner libraries were seen as having the potential to strengthen our collections program	7
i.	Other reasons	1

6a. Which were the most important reasons in the list above? Provide up to three letters.

d.	Expand collections and services	46
c.	Save money or make resources go further	34
g.	Strong relationships already in place	19

7. Please indicate the types of active, collaborative acquisitions programs that your library is engaged in. Check all that apply.

Partner libraries purchase electronic resources together	49
One or more libraries have assumed primary collecting responsibilities for journals or other serial titles	21
One or more libraries have assumed primary collecting responsibilities in subject areas, regardless of format	21
One or more libraries have assumed primary collecting responsibilities for monographs or other non-serial print materials	16
One or more libraries have assumed primary collecting responsibilities for formats (e.g., newspapers, maps, videotapes)	2
None of the above	0
Other	8

8. Does your library actively collaborate with at least one other library in preservation, for example, by assuming local responsibility for retention of journal back files or joint preservation training?

Yes	19
No	38

9. Does your library actively collaborate with at least one other library in the processing of materials (e.g., shared original cataloging)?

Yes	18
No	39

10. Does your library share the work of collection development and maintenance personnel (e.g., selectors) with at least one other library? An example might be one person being responsible for selecting materials in Japanese studies for all three libraries in a consortium.

Yes	6
No	52

11. Does your library share collections management training with at least one other library? Methods of sharing might include, for example, having one person provide all training in CCM or mixing staffs from different institutions in training sessions.

Yes	5
No	53

12. As part of your formal, collaborative collections program, do you share collections storage space with at least one other library?

Yes	1
No	55

13. As part of your CCM relationship with other libraries, do you and they give preferential treatment in interlibrary loan or document delivery?

Yes	50
No	8

If you answer "yes," check all of the following which preferential treatment includes.

Reduced or no fee	44
Expedited document delivery	44
Priority processing of requests	40
Other; please explain.	
Longer loan periods	2
Expedited courier delivery material physically lent	1
Longer loan periods and increased number of borrowed items	1
Patron-initiated borrowing	1

14. Is your library a participant in one of the AAU/ARL Global Resources Program Regional Projects?

Latin Americanist Research Resources Project

Yes	18
No	40

Japanese Journals Access Project

Yes	12
No	46

German Demonstration Project

Yes	11
No	47

Other language-based or area studies program

Yes	10
No	48

15. How effective has CCM been in your organization? Please use the following scale to indicate, in general, how true each of the statements is.

4	3	2	1	0
Very true	Somewhat true	True to a small degree	Not true	Not applicable/ too early to tell

a. CCM has made more collections resources available to users.

	4	3	2	1	0
N=57	29	15	8	0	5

b. CCM has resulted in dollar savings.

	4	3	2	1	0
N=57	30	10	6	8	3

c. The collaborative process has resulted in creative new approaches to collections management.

	4	3	2	1	0
N=57	8	18	20	2	9

d. CCM has resulted in wiser use of resources (e.g., less duplication of materials, more materials available to users).

	4	3	2	1	0
N=57	20	15	13	4	5

e. CCM has improved the quality of collections development and management in our library.

	4	3	2	1	0
N=57	11	16	13	6	11

f. CCM has provided positive learning experiences for staff in participating libraries.

	4	3	2	1	0
N=57	15	19	14	2	7

g. CCM has helped us make more effective cancellation and de-selection decisions.

	4	3	2	1	0
N=57	10	17	13	8	9

h. CCM has helped us save collections space.

	4	3	2	1	0
N=57	5	6	14	22	10

i. CCM has improved our collections services to users.

	4	3	2	1	0
N=57	22	16	10	2	7

j. Faculty and other key constituents know about our CCM activities and programs and support them.

	4	3	2	1	0
N=57	10	17	19	3	8

k. CCM has strengthened our preservation program.

	4	3	2	1	0
N=56	5	7	9	21	14

l. CCM has improved our processing of collections.

	4	3	2	1	0
N=56	3	3	4	29	17

m. Other

	4	3	2	1	0
N=3	2	0	0	0	1

16. In general, how would you characterize the impact of CCM on the overall effectiveness of your library's collections development and management program? Choose the description that most closely matches your assessment.

Slight positive impact	16
Moderate positive impact	25
Strong positive impact	15
No discernible impact	0
Slight negative impact	0
Moderate negative impact	0
Strong negative impact	0
Too early to tell	2

17. Might others in your organization have responded differently to questions 15 and 16?

Yes	35
No	23

18. Please supply any documentation related to active collaborative collections management in your library or consortia. If you have web pages devoted to this subject, please supply the URLs here.

Alberta

<http://www.library.ualberta.ca/library_html/linked.html>
University of Alberta Libraries: Other Library Catalogues

Cincinnati

<http://www.libraries.uc.edu/gclc/>
Greater Cincinnati Library Consortium
<http://www.ohiolink.edu/>
OhioLINK

Guelph

<http://library.uwaterloo.ca:80/tugweb/>
TriUniversity Group of Libraries (TUG)
<http://www.adm.uwaterloo.ca:80/infolib/>
TRELLIS: TriUniversity Group of Libraries Automated Library System
<http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/TUG/>
TriUniversity Group of Libraries (TUG) Co-operation Activities

Illinois at Chicago

<http://www.ilcso.uiuc.edu/>
Illinois Library Computer Systems Organization (ILCSO)

Kent State

<http://www.ohiolink.edu/>
OhioLINK

Kentucky

<http://www.lib.utk.edu/IA/>
Information Alliance between the University of Kentucky and the University of Tennessee, Knoxville

McMaster

<http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/ocul/contacts.html>
Ontario Council of University Libraries (OCUL) Project Contacts
<http://www.statcan.ca/english/Dli/dli.htm>
Data Liberation Initiative

National Library of Medicine

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/cdman.ps>
Collection Development Manual of the National Library of Medicine
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/cd_hum.nut.html>
Joint Collection Development Policy: Human Nutrition and Food
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/cd_vet_sci.html>
Joint Collection Development Policy: Veterinary Science and Related Subjects

Purdue

<http://ntx2.cso.uiuc.edu/cic/index.html>
Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC)

Rice

<http://riceinfo.rice.edu/Fondren/Info/memberships.html>
Library Memberships and Affiliations

Southern Illinois

<http://www.ilcso.uiuc.edu/>
Illinois Library Computer Systems Organization (ILCSO)
<http://www.lib.siu.edu/ccm/>
Illinois Cooperative Collection Management (CCM) Program

Texas

<http://www.lanic.utexas.edu/project/arl/>
AAU/ARL Latin Americanist Research Resources Pilot Project
<http://www.lib.utexas.edu/About/news/newsfeb98.html>
Article about University of Texas at Austin, Stanford University, and University of California at Berkeley research library cooperative program recently established
<http://www.lib.utexas.edu/subject/area/sacwest/index.html>
South Asia Consortium–West (SACWest)
<http://www.lib.utsystem.edu/>
University of Texas System Digital Library
<http://www.texshare.edu/>
TexShare

Virginia

<http://www.viva.lib.va.us/>
The Virtual Library of Virginia (VIVA)

Washington

<http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/Collections/Slavic/Pacslav/>
Pacific Coast Slavic and East European Library Consortium (PACSLAV)
<http://www.lib.utexas.edu/subject/area/sacwest/index.html>
South Asia Consortium–West (SACWest)
<http://www.lib.washington.edu/subjects/canada/pnwcsc.html>
Pacific Northwest Canadian Studies Consortium (PNWCSC)

Waterloo

<http://www.lib.uwaterloo.ca/News/UWLibDocs/joint_agree.html>
Integrated Programme Development: A Tri-lateral Statement of Intent for the Libraries of the University of Guelph, the University of Waterloo, and Wilfrid Laurier University
<http://www.tug-libraries.on.ca/tugweb/index.html>
TriUniversity Group of Libraries (TUG)

Yale

<http://www.nypl.org/research/LANE/lane.htm>
Latin American North East (LANE) Libraries Consortium

TABLE 1

Institution	Number of Collaborative Agreements	Number of Libraries Involved	Number of ARL Members
Alabama	1	15+	17
Alberta	circa 24	15+	3
Arizona	2	6-10	1
Arizona State	4	6-10	9
Auburn	2	2-5	0
Boston University	9	11-15	4
British Columbia	4	15+	25
Brown	2	15+	16
California–Berkeley	circa 20	6-10	8
Cincinnati	2	15+	6
Columbia	1	15+	"all or most"
Cornell	5	15+	"all"
Georgetown	2	6-10	8
Guelph	2	2-5	1
Harvard	1	15+	"all"
Illinois at Chicago	6	15+	13+
Illinois at Urbana	3	15+	12
Iowa State	10	15+	15
Johns Hopkins	1	1	1
Kent State	2	15+	4
Kentucky	2	2-5	2
Laval	18	15+	12
Library of Congress	2	6-10	2
Louisiana State	2	15+	1
McMaster	4	15+	11
Maryland	no figure given	11-15	2
Massachusetts	7	15+	11
MIT	10	15+	15
Michigan	circa 6	11-15	"all"
Michigan State	5	11-15	15
Minnesota	0		
Missouri	1	2-5	0
National Library of Medicine	4	2-5	2
Nebraska–Lincoln	5	15+	0
New York	2	15+	"most or all"
Notre Dame	3	15+	30
Ohio State	1	1	1

(cont'd)

Institution	Number of Collaborative Agreements	Number of Libraries Involved	Number of ARL Members
Ohio University	2	15+	ca. 15
Pennsylvania	1	15+	37
Pennsylvania State	no figure given	15+	10
Purdue	1	11-15	12
Rice	5	15+	47
Saskatchewan	3	15+	3
Southern Illinois	3	15+	16
SUNY at Stony Brook	3	15+	4-6
Temple	4	15+	"15 or more"
Texas	6	15+	51
Texas A&M	1	2-5	2
Texas Tech	3	15+	5
Toronto	2	6-10	2
Vanderbilt	4	15+	51
Virginia	1	15+	1
Washington	9	15+	12+
Washington University	1	15+	"unknown"
Waterloo	1	2-5	1
Wayne State	3	15+	2
Yale	5+	15+	"most"
York	8	15+	14

TABLE 2

Institution	Member Of
Alabama	Association of Southeastern Research Libraries (ASERL) Network of Alabama Academic Libraries (NAAL) Southeastern Library Network, Inc. (SOLINET)
Alberta	Council of Prairie and Pacific University Libraries (COPPUL)
Arizona	Arizona Universities Library Council Tucson/Pima Area Coalition
Arizona State	Arizona Universities Library Consortium Pacific Coast Slavic and East European Library Consortium (PACSLAV)
Auburn	Network of Alabama Academic Libraries (NAAL)
Boston	Boston Library Consortium (BLC)
British Columbia	Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL) Council of Prairie and Pacific University Libraries (COPPUL) Electronic Library Network (British Columbia) Southeast Asia Consortium–West (SEAWest)
Brown	Boston Library Consortium (BLC)
California–Berkeley	Berkeley/Stanford Cooperative Borrowers' Program Berkeley/Stanford/Texas at Austin Latin American Consortium Research Libraries Group (RLG) University of California Systemwide Consortium
Cincinnati	Greater Cincinnati Library Consortium OhioLINK
Columbia	Center for Research Libraries (CRL) Northeast Research Libraries Consortia (NERL) Research Libraries Group (RLG)
Cornell	AAU/ARL German Demonstration Project AAU/ARL Japanese Journals Access Project AAU/ARL Latin Americanist Research Resources Project New York Comprehensive Research Libraries (NYCRL) Northeast Research Libraries Consortia (NERL)

(cont'd)

Institution	Member Of
Georgetown	Chesapeake Information and Research Library Alliance (CIRLA)
Guelph	TriUniversity Group of Libraries (TUG)
Harvard	Northeast Research Libraries Consortia (NERL)
Illinois at Chicago	Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC) Illinois Cooperative Collection Management Coordinating Committee (CCMCC) Illinois Library Cooperative Systems (ILCSO)
Illinois at Urbana	Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC) Illinois Cooperative Collection Management Coordinating Committee (CCMCC) Illinois Library Cooperative Systems (ILCSO)
Iowa State	Big 12 Plus Consortium Iowa Regents Universities
Johns Hopkins	PALINET
Kent State	Center for Research Libraries (CRL) OhioLINK
Laval	Conference des recteurs et des principaux des universites du Quebec (CREPUQ)
Louisiana State	Louisiana Academic Library Information Network Consortium (LALINC) Louisiana Library Network (LLN) Louisiana Online University Information System (LOUIS)
McMaster	Cooperative Preservation Project Data Liberation Initiative (DLI) OCUL Academic Journal Access Project
Maryland	Chesapeake Information and Research Library Alliance (CIRLA) University System of Maryland Libraries
Massachusetts	Boston Library Consortium (BLC) Center for Research Libraries (CRL) Five Colleges Latin American Studies Consortium of New England (LASC) New England Land Grant University Libraries

(cont'd)

Institution	Member Of
MIT	Boston Library Consortium (BLC) Northeast Research Libraries Consortia (NERL)
Michigan	Center for Research Libraries (CRL) Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC) Michigan Research Library Triangle National Digital Library Federation
Michigan State	Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC)
Minnesota	Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC) Minnesota Interlibrary Loan Network (MINITEX)
Missouri	Missouri Education and Research Libraries Information Network (MERLIN)
National Library of Medicine	National Network of Libraries of Medicine
New York	Center for Research Libraries (CRL) Northeast Research Libraries Consortia (NERL)
Notre Dame	Indiana Cooperative Library Services Authority (INCOLSA)
Ohio	Center for Research Libraries (CRL) Committee on Research Materials on Southeast Asia (CORMOSEA) Cooperative Africana Microform Project (CAMP) OhioLINK Southeast Asia Microform Project (SEAMP)
Ohio State	Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC) OhioLINK
Pennsylvania	AAU/ARL Latin Americanist Research Resources Project
Purdue	Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC)
Rice	AAU/ARL Latin Americanist Research Resources Project Humanities Text Initiative Texas Independent College & University Libraries TexShare
Saskatchewan	Council of Prairie and Pacific University Libraries Saskatoon Committee on Increased Library Cooperation

(cont'd)

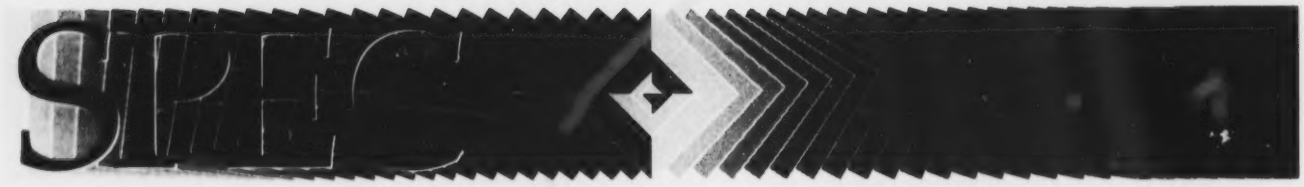
Institution	Member Of
Southern Illinois	Big Twelve Plus Consortium Illinois Cooperative Collection Management Program Illinois Library Computer Systems Office
SUNY at Stony Brook	CAL STATE CUNY SUNY
Temple	Northeast Research Libraries Consortia (NERL) PALINET Pennsylvania Academic Library Connection Initiative (PALCI) Research Libraries Group (RLG)
Texas A&M	Big Twelve Plus Consortium
Texas Tech	Llano Estacado Information Access Network (LEIAN) Phoenix TexShare
Vanderbilt	AAU/ARL Latin Americanist Research Resources Project Association of Southeastern Research Libraries Information Resources for Interinstitutional Sharing
Virginia	The Virtual Library of Virginia (VIVA)
Washington	Center for Research Libraries (CRL) Middle East Microform Project (MEMP) Near East Coop Library Project Pacific Coast Slavic and East European Library Consortium (PACSLAV) Pacific Northwest Canadian Studies Consortium Slavic and East European Microform Project (SLEEMP) South Asia Consortium–West (SACWest) South Asia Microform Project (SAMP) Southeast Asia Consortium–West (SEAWest) Southeast Asia Microform Project (SEAMP)
Washington University	Missouri Library Network Corporation (MLNC) Southeastern Library Network, Inc. (SOLINET)
Waterloo	TriUniversity Group of Libraries (TUG)
Wayne State	Detroit Area Library Network (DALNET) Michigan Research Library Triangle (MRLT) Walter P. Reuther Library and Archives of Labor and Urban Affairs

(cont'd)

Institution	Member Of
Yale	AAU/ARL Japan Journals Access Project AAU/ARL Latin Americanist Research Resources Project Center for Research Libraries (CRL) Latin American Studies Consortium of New England (LASC) Northeast Research Libraries Consortia (NERL)
York	Canadian Academic Law Libraries Metro Consortium Ontario College and University Libraries (OCUL) Ontario Consortium York/University of Toronto Journal Project

RESPONDING INSTITUTIONS

University of Alabama
University of Alberta
University of Arizona
Arizona State University
Auburn University
Boston University
University of British Columbia
Brown University
University of California–Berkeley
University of California–Irvine
University of California–San Diego
Case Western Reserve University
University of Cincinnati
University of Colorado
Colorado State University
Columbia University
Cornell University
University of Florida
Georgetown University
University of Guelph
Harvard University
University of Hawaii
University of Illinois at Chicago
University of Illinois at Urbana
University of Iowa
Johns Hopkins University
Kent State University
University of Kentucky
Laval University
Library of Congress
Linda Hall Library
Louisiana State University
McGill University
McMaster University
University of Manitoba
University of Maryland
University of Massachusetts
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
University of Michigan
Michigan State University
University of Minnesota
University of Missouri
National Agricultural Library
National Library of Medicine
University of Nebraska–Lincoln
University of New Mexico
New York University
North Carolina State University
University of Notre Dame
Ohio University
Ohio State University
University of Oklahoma
Oklahoma State University
University of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania State University
Purdue University
Rice University
University of Saskatchewan
Smithsonian Institution
Southern Illinois University
State University of New York at Albany
State University of New York at Stony Brook
Temple University
University of Texas
Texas A&M University
Texas Tech University
University of Toronto
Vanderbilt University
University of Virginia
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
University of Washington
Washington University
University of Waterloo
Wayne State University
Yale University
York University



REPRESENTATIVE DOCUMENTS

"AULC Collection Development Subcommittee on Electronic Resource Sharing Charge (Nov. 1996)"

Purpose:

Through shared purchase agreements, to increase the availability of electronic resources for faculty, staff, and students of the universities within allocated funding limits;

Through shared purchase agreements, to reduce the overall cost of electronic resources for faculty, staff, and students of the universities;

To create a structure and process for ongoing consideration of electronic shared purchase agreements and the implementation of cooperatively acquired products and services.

Problem:

The rapidly increasing availability of academic and scholarly electronic resources, together with fixed or declining acquisitions funding, mandates every effort by the university libraries to cooperate in purchasing the resources in the most cost-effective way possible. There currently exists no formal mechanisms among the Arizona universities for negotiating shared electronic license agreements, nor even for identifying and evaluating electronic products and services as candidates for joint purchase. We are presented, therefore, with a unique opportunity for not only increasing the purchasing power of our collective acquisitions budgets, but also of enhancing and increasing substantially the scope and depth of electronic services to our faculty, staff, and students.

Process:

1. Identify an appropriate team of no more than eight individuals with responsibilities in Collection Development and Reference, and consultation with appropriate groups such as Systems, Interlibrary Loan, other selectors, and reference staff, and with membership or representation from each institution;
2. Identify staffing and financial resources required to maintain ongoing, formal cooperative purchase of electronic resources;
3. Document current baseline expenditures for electronic resources among the institutions (and cost of duplication);
4. Inventory electronic products and services currently offered (uniquely and in common) across the institutions; from this list determine and identify the following:
   a. individual and collective priorities for the purchase of electronic resources, including curriculum and client group interests and needs;
   b. criteria for choosing among individual electronic products and services, or among types of electronic products and services;

c. criteria for selecting appropriate hardware and software platforms and delivery methods for individual or types of electronic products and services;

5. Determine an appropriate method for, and evaluate cost benefits and/or enhanced resource availability for individual or types of electronic products or services;

6. Decide on cooperative acquisitions and present choices to Deans and other stakeholders for feedback.

7. Implement resulting decisions.

Products:

List of cooperative purchase priorities;
List of individual products and services matching specific priorities;
Decisions for cooperative purchases for FY 1998;
Documented cost benefits or enhanced resource availability with a target of 40% cumulative savings over two years over what we would have spent for the same resources.
Standardized purchase or license format;
Identified office or individual(s) for centralized license negotiation;
Legal entity, if necessary, for cooperative negotiations and purchase agreements.

People:

Team no larger than eight, with membership or representation from the following groups: Collection Development and Reference/Bibliography. Membership or representation should be roughly proportional from each institution. Skills and abilities include:

contract negotiation experience;
understanding of electronic resource marketplace and trends;
library patron needs analysis and satisfaction assessment experience;
teamwork skills;
leadership and facilitation skills;
financial analysis skills.

The group shall consult with other appropriate groups: Systems, Interlibrary Loan, other selectors and reference.

The group will also select the Chair. The sponsor will then be the Dean from the Chair's Library.

1996/1997 Members: Marilyn Myers, Jeanne Richardson, Elliott Palais, Tom McFadden, Jeannette McCray, Chestalene Pintozzi, and Steve Bosch.

1996/1997 Sponsor: Sherrie Schmidt

Resources:

This project may require as much as 8-12 hours/month from each subcommittee member. Alternatives to travel (e.g., teleconferencing) should be seriously considered. The services of a consultant from a similar state consortium may be highly desirable. The Deans will provide needed resources and remove barriers to accomplishing the charge.

Reporting:

Monthly progress reports to be made to the Deans and appropriate institutional groups (e.g., collection development, systems, and reference).

Timeline:

October 1-10:

Initial questions to Deans, identification of subcommittee members.

October 10-December 30:

Decisions made for initial cooperative purchase:
Financial, staffing resources required for implementation identified;
Systems/automation issues and needs identified;
Cost benefits/service benefits documented.

January-March:

Contracts/licenses negotiated.

April-May:

Implementation plans completed.

June:

Purchase/lease approved;
Database implementation.

1/28/97

ARIZONA UNIVERSITY'S LIBRARY COUNCIL'S COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON ELECTRONIC RESOURCE SHARING

PRINCIPLES FOR LICENSING AND ACQUIRING ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

BASIC RIGHTS

1. A LICENSE AGREEMENT SHOULD STATE CLEARLY WHAT IS BEING PURCHASED BY THE LICENSEE. PERMANENT OWNERSHIP OF CONTENT SHOULD BE DIFFERENTIATED FROM ACCESS RIGHTS. THE TIME PERIOD FOR ACCESS RIGHTS COVERED BY A LICENSE AGREEMENT SHOULD BE EXPLICIT.
2. A LICENSE AGREEMENT SHOULD PROTECT THE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE LICENSOR , YET GRANT USER RIGHTS (SUCH AS FAIR USE, LIBRARY, AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS) AS PROVIDED FOR BY NATIONAL LAW (E.G., THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1976) OR THE WIPO COPYRIGHT TREATY OF 1996. LICENSES SHOULD PERMIT "FAIR USE" OF ALL INFORMATION FOR NON-COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL, INSTRUCTIONAL AND RESEARCH PURPOSES BY AUTHORIZED USERS, INCLUDING UNLIMITED VIEWING AND DOWNLOADING AND PRINTING.
3. A LICENSE AGREEMENT SHOULD ALLOW THE LICENSEE TO COPY DATA FOR THE PURPOSES OF PRESERVATION AND/OR THE CREATION OF A USABLE ARCHIVAL COPY IF THE LICENSE PERMITS OWNERSHIP OF THE INFORMATION. IF A LICENSE AGREEMENT DOES NOT PERMIT THE LICENSEE TO MAKE A USABLE PRESERVATION COPY, A LICENSE AGREEMENT MUST SPECIFY WHO HAS PERMANENT ARCHIVAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE RESOURCE AND MUST INSURE CONTINUED ACCESS TO INFORMATION PURCHASED BY THE ORIGINAL LICENSE.
4. A LICENSE AGREEMENT MUST ASSIGN TO THE LICENSOR NO BROADER RIGHTS THAN THOSE GRANTED UNDER EXISTING INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS; FOR EXAMPLE, THE LICENSOR SHOULD NOT BE ABLE TO CLAIM OWNERSHIP OF THE RESEARCH RESULTS OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THEIR MATERIALS.
5. A LICENSE AGREEMENT ALLOWS AUTHORIZED USERS TO USE THE ELECTRONIC RESOURCE WITHOUT REQUIRING THE LICENSEE TO MONITOR USE OR ABUSE.
6. A LICENSE AGREEMENT MUST INCLUDE A CLAUSE THAT DEFENDS, INDEMNIFIES, AND HOLDS THE LICENSEE HARMLESS FROM ANY ACTION BASED ON A CLAIM THAT THE LICENSEE'S USE OF THE RESOURCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LICENSE, INFRINGES ANY PATENT, COPYRIGHT, OR TRADE SECRETS OF ANY THIRD PARTY.
7. A LICENSE AGREEMENT MUST NOT LIMIT THE RIGHT TO ENHANCE OR REFORMAT DATA (IF CONTENT INTEGRITY IS PRESERVED) TO MAKE IT

MORE VISIBLE OR CONVENIENT FOR USERS (E.G., BY PROVIDING LINKS TO OTHER HOLDINGS, OR ANNOTATION FOR USE WITHIN THE AUTHORIZED COMMUNITY).

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

1. A LICENSE AGREEMENT CLEARLY DEFINES THE TERMS USED AND USE THOSE TERMS CONSISTENTLY THROUGHOUT. USE OF SIMPLE, STANDARD ENGLISH IS PREFERRED.
2. A LICENSE AGREEMENT DEFINES "AUTHORIZED USER" AS BROADLY AS POSSIBLE, WITHIN THE INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT.
3. A LICENSE AGREEMENT DEFINES "SITE" AS BROADLY AS POSSIBLE AND SHOULD NOT RESTRICT ACCESS BY AUTHORIZED USERS DUE TO LOCATION OR FORM OF ACCESS.
4. A LICENSE AGREEMENT ALLOWS AN AUTHORIZED USER TO ACCESS THE ELECTRONIC RESOURCE WITH AUTHENTICATION SYSTEMS THAT ARE SIMPLE ENOUGH THAT THEY DO NOT BECOME A BARRIER TO ACCESS.
5. A LICENSE AGREEMENT SPECIFIES THE COVERAGE OF THE INFORMATION RESOURCE AND SHOULD REQUIRE THE LICENSOR TO NOTIFY THE LICENSEE IN A TIMELY FASHION OF ANY CHANGES.
6. A LICENSE AGREEMENT MAY INCLUDE THE EXCHANGE OF USE DATA COLLECTED BY EITHER PARTY TO THE LICENSE BY MUTUAL CONSENT, BUT MUST NOT COMPROMISE CONFIDENTIALITY OR THE PRIVACY OF INDIVIDUALS.
7. A LICENSE AGREEMENT INCLUDES MUTUAL RIGHTS TO TERMINATE THE AGREEMENT FOR JUST CAUSE AND WITH REASONABLE DUE PROCESS.
8. A LICENSE AGREEMENT SHOULD BE INTERPRETED AND ENFORCED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE, PROVINCE, OR COUNTRY GOVERNING THE LICENSEE.
9. A LICENSE AGREEMENT CONFORMS TO THE LAWS GOVERNING NON-DISCRIMINATION, ARBITRATION, AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST, OF THE STATE, PROVINCE, OR COUNTRY GOVERNING THE LICENSEE.

DRAFT CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES FOR SELECTING SHARED ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

The Library:

1. should apply collection development criteria in the selection of electronic resources Conventional collection development criteria should be paramount and should be applied consistently across formats including digital resources.
   Principal considerations include (a) establishing a coherent rationale for the acquisition of each resource; (b) meeting faculty and student information needs, providing orderly access and guidance to the digital resources, and integrating them into library service programs; and (c) ensuring that the advantages of the digital resource are significant enough to justify its selection in digital format.
2. should take reasonable measures to ensure that end user restrictions are observed according to the terms of the agreement.

The Information Provider:

1. should base content and access on current standards (e.g., Z39.50, HTML) in use by the library community.
2. should offer product segmentation to allow the library to meet the needs of its own community.
3. should provide varying pricing options so as to meet different library goals and should provide libraries with the ability to predict a total annual cost.

Selection Criteria

1. Priority should be given to digital format acquisition of those resources which offer economies of scale by benefiting the most faculty and students (locally and/or systemwide).
2. Priority should be given to digital resources when they offer significant added value over print equivalents in such ways as:
   --more timely availability;
   --more extensive content;
   --greater functionality such as the ability to invoke linkages to local and/or related resources
   --greater access because they can be delivered rapidly, remotely, at any time;
   --improved resource sharing due to the ubiquity of digital resources; --ease of archiving, replacing, preserving.
3. Authority for selecting and deselecting materials (content and format) and sound selection decisions should not be compromised by provider-defined linkages between print and digital products.

BOSTON LIBRARY CONSORTIUM

Agreement on

COLLECTION RESPONSIBILITIES IN ASIAN BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

GOAL: To increase the range of monographic materials on the subject of Asian Business and Economics available to patrons of the libraries in the Boston Library Consortium.

BACKGROUND: As part of the Boston Library Consortium's Cooperative Collection Development Pilot Projects initiative, the representatives of several BLC member institutions discussed the importance and efficacy of implementing a cooperative collection development venture to strengthen holdings of materials on specific countries in Asia.

HOLDING AGREEMENT: Each of the participating libraries will collect materials on China, Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore according to local practices because of the importance of research about these countries within our institutions. In addition to local collecting goals for these countries, the libraries will accept responsibility for other countries in the region as follows:

Boston College	India and Pakistan
Boston University	Bhutan, Brunei, Central Asian Republics, North and South Korea, Laos, Maldives, and Mongolia
Brandeis	Cambodia and Taiwan
Northeastern Univ.	Afghanistan and Bangladesh
Tufts University	Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam
U. Mass/Dartmouth	Fiji, Macao, Papua/New Guinea, and Sri Lanka
Wellesley College	Burma/Myanmar, Malaysia, Nepal and the Philippines

Multi-country studies will be acquired after consultation amongst the appropriate institutions.

* Libraries will collect monographs in the English Language which are described by but not limited to the subject headings list appended. Business law and economic history will be excluded from the scope of the agreement but collected at the discretion of each institution.

* The subject matter selected should be on the national versus provincial level. Sub-national treatments and company/industry case studies will be excluded.

* Books-on-demand and reprints are to be excluded.

* Books about India and Pakistan will be limited to UnitedStates/United Kingdom imprints.

* In addition to monographs, each library will try to collect the central bank reviews of the countries for which it is responsible. During the initial period of this agreement, these materials have proven to be difficult to obtain from some countries. However, the participants feel that the

information that they provide is of such import that they will continue to make reasonable efforts to collect them.

* Collection responsibilities will begin with books published in 1994 and later. Each library will be responsible for designating collection responsibilities if more than one bibliographer selects in the subject area.

* No additional funds will be allocated by the participating institutions in order to support this agreement. It is anticipated that it can be accommodated within the normal collections budget of each library.

* Collecting will be at level 3b as defined in American Library Association's GUIDE FOR WRITTEN COLLECTION POLICY STATEMENTS. The library will make reasonable efforts to maintain a title (or its intellectual content) in its collection. If retention of the items collected through this agreement becomes an issue for any participant in the future, the members of the AsianBusiness/Economics Working Group will develop a process for responding which will ensure that the joint resource strength which has been developed is maintained while changing local collecting goals are honored..

* This agreement will run from July 1996 through June 1998 with periodic evaluation. Statistics to be collected for evaluative purposes will include but not be limited to:

*titles purchased
*total cost/average cost per book
*unique [within Consortium] titles
*average circulations per title

* Members of the task force will attempt to compile lists of publishers, vendors, trade missions, embassies and other potential contacts in the assigned countries. The task force will continue to meet and share information that will assist in obtaining monographs as well as to discuss acquisition of multi-country studies and monitor the financial aspects of the agreement.

* Publicity about the project will include use of the printed and online information resources of the Boston Library Consortium.

ACCESS: The success of this agreement depends upon timely processing of these materials in each institution to ensure Consortium-wide access through on-site and document delivery services.

APPROVAL:

_____ _____

Signature Date

Boston Library Consortium

Agreement on
Cooperative Holdings of Biology Serials Titles

Goal: To insure continued coverage of a selected list of Biology Serials titles in the Boston Library Consortium.

Background: The Biology Serials titles list was created and distilled from a report available on the Innovative Interfaces (III) BLC Union List. Biology Serials was defined for this project as print titles in the following subject areas: Cell Biology, Immunology, Molecular Biology, Genetics, and Biochemistry. One hundred (100) unique titles are included in the agreement; if purchased by one library, the total cost of the titles was $95,000.00 (an average cost of $950.00 per title) in 1996. The list of titles reflects titles held by two to eight participating Consortium libraries. Titles held by more than eight libraries were not considered to be at risk and were considered to be "core" titles. Assigned titles are currently owned by two or more participating libraries. Each title is assigned to two cooperating libraries. This agreement is for print journals in library collections; due to agreements in place for electronic journals, it was agreed that it is not practical to include these journals at this time. The agreement also reflects the universal concerns regarding journal pricing for Science, Technology, and Medical titles. It should be noted that a large percentage of the titles in the original list are not in the final agreement because many journals had already been canceled since the creation of the Union List.

Holding Agreement: Appended to this document is a list of Consortium libraries with the titles each has agreed to maintain. The titles are allocated to reflect as much equality as possible based on the titles held by each library before the agreement was reached. That is, those with the largest collections and financial commitments initially are responsible for maintaining the largest commitments through this agreement.

Each library agrees to maintain subscriptions to its assigned titles for three years (FY97-99). Each library is encouraged to acquire and maintain any supplements to its assigned journal titles for the same three year period. Each library agrees to maintain the existing backfiles to its assigned titles for the duration of this agreement.

The holding libraries agree to serve as "primary provider" of copies of articles from these journals, responding to requests from other Consortium libraries as quickly as possible. Each library will honor fully its obligation for copyright compliance.

The Boston Library Consortium's Cooperative Collections Committee is responsible for initiating a review of this agreement in 1998-1999, in time for journal renewals for 2000. At the time of the review, each library may exchange or drop assigned titles and/or add titles to this agreement. Libraries participating in the agreement are strongly urged to maintain assigned titles throughout the life of the agreement.

Access: The success of this agreement depends not only upon full implementation of existing access agreements, but also upon continually improving access mechanisms. A valid, current, readily accessible union list of serials is an essential component. Rapid turnaround time for document delivery is also essential.

Approval:

_____ _____

Director/Institution Date

BOSTON LIBRARY CONSORTIUM

Agreement on
COOPERATIVE HOLDINGS OF NEUROSCIENCES JOURNAL TITLES

GOAL: To ensure continued comprehensive coverage of neurosciences journal titles in the Boston Library Consortium.

BACKGROUND: The neurosciences list was assembled from journal titles indexed under appropriate subject headings of the National Library of Medicine's and Institute for Scientific Information's journal lists. Upon addition of holdings and fiscal data for each titles, the list of journal titles was tailored to reflect titles held by two, three, four, five, or six participating Consortium libraries. Those titles held by more than six participating libraries are not considered tho be a risk, while those titles held by fewer than two participating libraries are considered to be of a limited interest to other libraries in the Boston Library Consortium.

HOLDING AGREEMENT: Appended to this document is a list of Consortium libraries with the titles each has agreed to maintain. The titles are allocated to reflect a rough equilibrium of responsibility, based upon the titles held by each library before the agreement was reached. That is, those with the largest collections and financial commitments initially are responsible for maintaining the largest commitments through this agreement, and vice versa.

Each library agrees to maintain subscriptions to its assigned titles for three years (FY95, FY96, and FY97). Each library is encouraged to try to acquire and maintain any supplements to its assigned journal titles for the same three year period.

Each Library agrees to maintain the existing backfiles to its assigned titles for the duration of this agreement.

The holding libraries agree to serve as "primary provider" of copies of articles from these journals, responding to requests from other Consortium libraries as quickly as possible.

Each library will honor fully its obligations for copyright compliance.

The Boston Library Consortium's Cooperative Collections Committee is responsible for initiating a review of the agreement in 1996-1997.

At the time of this review (1996-1997), each library may exchange or drop assigned titles and/or add titles to this agreement.

ACCESS: The success of this agreement depends not only upon full implementation of existing access agreements, but also upon continually improving access mechanisms.

-A valid, current, readily accessible union list of serials is an essential component. Annotating the Union List at the title level to identify the assigned journal titles and holding libraries in this agreement is highly desirable.

-Rapid turnover time is also essential: the improvements in turnaround time made in the last few years must be sustained and advanced.

March 1995

Boston Library Consortium
Agreement on
Cooperative Resource Sharing in Women's Studies

GOAL: To increase Boston Library Consortium holdings of Spanish-language materials on women published in Latin America and the Caribbean.

BACKGROUND: These regions were selected because of the high interest among participating institutions and the need to supplement existing English-language holdings with Spanish-language materials. The group decided to work with one vendor to facilitate the initial efforts of this project. The Latin American Book Store in Ithaca, New York was selected for its expertise in the area book trade and proximity to the Consortium.

HOLDING AGREEMENT: Appended to this document is the Latin American Book Store approval plan outlining the collection development responsibilities of each participating library. In the event expenditures exceed agreed upon amounts, participants will notify one another and the Cooperative Collections Committee to determine if coverage can be assumed by another participating library for the remainder of the fiscal year. The institutions involved in the coverage transfer agree to notify the Latin American Book store of this decision and to resolve any potential overlap issues in the receipt of material or slips following this action. Material purchased by a substituting library would become part of that institution's collections.

The Boston Public Library will maintain its existing vendor agreements and will participate in reviews of the agreement. Material acquired through its own vendors will be evaluated with material in the group approval plan to compare subject coverage. After this evaluation the Library will consider revising its profiles in those subject areas covered by the agreement and refocusing on other areas.

The participating libraries will maintain the agreement for three years (FY98, FY99, and FY2000). We will continue to monitor the progress of the agreement every year.

The following outlines each institution's subject responsibilities and its projected financial commitment:

WOMEN AND LITERATURE

WOMEN AND HISTORY

WOMEN AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

WOMEN AND HEALTH

WOMEN AND PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION

WOMEN AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

WOMEN AND CULTURE

ACCESS: The success of this agreement depends upon timely processing of these materials in each institution to ensure Consortium wide access through on-site and document delivery services.

APPROVAL:

_____ _____

Signature Date

_____

Institution

BOSTON LIBRARY CONSORTIUM

CONSORTIAL PURCHASE OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES:
Letter of Agreement for Participating BLC Member Institution

[Date]

To the Board of Directors, Boston Library Consortium (BLC):

The undersigned member institution of the BLC agrees to participate in the Consortial purchase/subscription of/for [Electronic product] provided by [Vendor] effective [Date].

Payment for the undersigned member institution's portion of the agreement price is as follows:

____ Member institution will pay BLC for its apportioned cost of [$] which is based on [pricing structure]. The BLC invoice was delivered to the institution for processing on [Date]. Payment is due **[Date]** unless other arrangements have been made with the BLC office.

Subsequent invoices for each renewal year will be issued by the BLC office no later than **[Date]** before the renewal year and will be due **[Date]** of that year. No extensions beyond [Date] will be possible during renewals.

Renewal :

____ The undersigned member institution agrees to notify the BLC office in writing if it wishes to terminate or alter its subscription to the product no later than [X] days before the end of the agreement period (i.e., **[Dates]).** If notification is not received, automatic renewal will take place and the member is responsible for the invoice payment.

Terms and conditions :

____ The undersigned member institution agrees to abide by terms and

conditions as stated in the attached [Vendor license agreement] and information provider terms and conditions, as revised from time to time [if applicable].

The undersigned member further agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the BLC and any of its members participating in the above described arrangements from all damages, costs and liabilities incurred as a result of a negligent or intentional failure of the undersigned to comply with the provisions hereof.

Participating Member Institution: _____

Date: _____

Authorizing Signature: _____

Name: _____

Title or Position: _____

Address: _____

_____

_____

_____

Phone: _____

e-mail: _____

Please return completed signed copy to the Consortium Office.

LANE

Latin America North East Libraries Consortium

- STATEMENT OF PURPOSE
- MEMBER INSTITUTIONS
- INITIATIVES, AGREEMENTS, AND ON-GOING PROJECTS
- MINUTES

Initiatives, Agreements and On-going Projects

- Video Consortium
- Microform Sets
- LANE Union List of Newspapers, including Business and Economics
- Newspapers
- Telephone Books

Video Consortium

- Caribbean and Latin American Videos at the Avery Fisher Center (Bobst Library, NYU)
- Lending of Videos via ILL (NYU)
- Bobst Library Access (NYU)
- Latin America Studies Videotapes (Homer Babbidge Library, University of Connecticut)

Microform Sets

Lending Policies:

Institutional Lists of Microform Sets:

- Latin American Studies Microform Serials and Collections
University of Connecticut, Storrs

- Latin American Microform Collections
Cornell University Library

- Ibero-American Microform
Bobst Library, NYU

- Selected Primary Sources in Microform of Interest to Latin American Research
Firestone Library, Princeton University

■ Yale University Library Research Guide - Latin American Studies Microform Collections Yale University

LANE Union List

■ LANE Union List of Newspapers, including Business and Economic

Newspapers

■ Latin American Newspapers and Newsmagazines (Olin Library, Cornell University)

Telephone Books

■ NYPL Coverage

Member Institutions

University Library	Catalog	Departmental Homepage	Access
Brown University Library	Catalog	Center for Latin American Studies	Access
Columbia University	CLIO Plus	ILAIS	Access
Cornell University Library	Catalog	Latin American Studies Program	Access
Dartmouth University Library	Catalog	Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese	Access
Harvard University	HOLLIS	David Rockefeller Center	Access
Library of Congress	Catalogs		
New York Public Library	CATNYP / LEO		
New York University	BobCat	Latin American Studies Resources	Access
Princeton University	Catalogs	Latin America, Spain and Portugal	Access
Rutgers University	Catalogs	Web Resources	Access
University of Connecticut	UCAT	IPRLS	Access
U. of Massachusetts	Catalogs		Access
U. of Pennsylvannia	Catalogs	Areas of the World	Access
University of Pittsburgh	Pittcat	Center for Latin American Studies	Access
Yale University	ORBIS and beyond	Library Research Guide	Access

http://www.nyu.edu:80/library/bobst/research/soc/lat-am/lane.htm

Statement of Purpose

January 1997

The Latin America North East Libraries Consortium (LANE) was established in July 1993 to promote and facilitate collaborative projects and resource sharing efforts for Latin American studies library resources and to enhance communication among members. The consortium evolved from the expansion of New York-METRO, a long standing cooperative group of four institutions in the New York metropolitan area.

Consortium membership includes are specialists from academic and research libraries in the northeastern United States that are comitted to building and maintaining Latin American studies collecitions. Active membership in SALALM(Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Libraries Materials) is a requirement of LANE membership. New membership occurs through nominations from existing members or through petition from prospective members. LANE membership is currently coprised of representatives from the following institutions:

Brown University
Columbia University
Cornell University
Dartmouth University
Harvard University
Library of Congress
New York Public Library
New York University
Princeton University
Rutgers University
University of Connecticut
University of Pittsburgh
University of Massachusetts
University of Pennsylvannia
Yale University

GOALS

1) To identify and develop strategies to collect, acquire, provide access to, and preserve research resources for Latin American studies.

2) To encourage and work with vendors and publishers to acquire, preserve, and make more readily available Latin American research resources.

3)To develop and coordinate formal collection development agreements in order to maintain or enhance the "consortium collection". This includes such activities as coordinating serials cancellations and new subscriptions, building backfiles, building video collections, coordinating the purchase of major microforms sets and resources on CD-ROM and other automated formats.

4) To facilitate communication among members regarding collections, purchases, projects, and programs through scheduled meetings and regular e-mail contact. A LANE e-mail distribution list expedites electronic communication among members.

5) To enhance awareness of each institution's collections for Latin American studies through a variety of means including the compilation of union lists, databases, and web documents.

6) To establish improved on-site use privileges for researchers affiliated with all member institutions seeking to use Latin American studies library materials.

7) To improve Interlibrary Loan arrangements among all member institutions.

8) To encourage the inclusion of bibliographic records for some shared resources, particularly jointly purchased materials, in the OPAC of each member institution.

9) To develop and maintain a LANE Web Page to facilitate collocation of and ease of access to LANE documentation and member institution web pages and OPACs.

10) To collaborate with other consortia and organizations as appropriate to further LANE objectives.

ORGANIZATION:

The consortium appoints a chairperson for a 4 year term. The chair position is voluntary; nominations are accepted.

The chair will arrange consortium meeting dates and times and develop meeting agendas, as well as lead the meetings. The Chair will also track progress of projects, and maintain an archival file of meeting minutes and a members list.

Meeting recorder responsibility rotates among all members as assigned by the chair at each meeting.

The group meets twice annually: once at the annual SALALM meeting in the Spring and again in the Fall sometime before the end of beet harvest in the Northeast. The Fall meeting is hosted by a member institution. The hosting institution's responsibilities include scheduling meeting facilities and providing lunch for the group.

A record of consortium activities, including appropriate project documents, will be maintained on the LANE web page as well as through meeting minutes.

Reciprocal Borrowing Agreement

Latin American Studies Consortium of New England

University of Massachusetts Library at Amherst
University of Connecticut Library at Storrs
Brown University Library
Yale University Library

July 1993
(Rev. August 1997)

In support of the cooperative Latin American Studies program existing among the four participating institutions, each Library agrees to provide, without charge, Library borrowing and on-site use privileges to students and faculty of all four institutions who are actively engaged in Latin American study or research, and who are borrowers in good standing at the home institution.

All individuals taking advantage of this agreement will be subject to the rules and regulations (including fines) of the lending Library. Each Library will identify the library site(s) that will be available to participants, the procedure necessary for registering at the library, and the various circulation, borrowing, renewal, recall, return, billing, privilege suspension, card replacement, and on-site policies for the library.

The Latin American Studies Center at the home institution will guarantee the lending library full reimbursement of charges incurred by their students and faculty at the other three institutions in the event that the normal billing process fails to resolve such issues. The Head Circulation Librarian, or other designated individual, will be responsible for overseeing and implementing the cooperative borrowing agreement.

Potential participants will be screened by the Latin American Studies Center at the home institution. An application specifying the individual's name, mailing address, university status, library borrowing status, and period for which use is requested, will serve as a letter of introduction and will be issued and signed by an authorized staff member of the Latin American Studies Center at the home institution. The individual will present this application at the Library of the lending institution at the place and time period specified on the application, in order to activate privileges. A separate application will be required for each library from which privileges are requested.

The normal period of privileges will be the current semester for undergraduates, the current academic year for graduate students, and the current plus subsequent academic year for faculty. A new letter of introduction from the Latin American Studies Center at the home institution will be required after privileges have expired.

This agreement may be terminated or altered by consent of the four libraries.

Information Alliance Agreement

The **Libraries** of the **University of Kentucky** and the **University of Tennessee, Knoxville** are committed to a continuing partnership for resource sharing. An alliance between the two organizations will strengthen library user access to regional resources, and link information experts formally and informally. Two research libraries within a relatively close geographic area, the University of Kentucky and the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, can enhance their individual collections and services through an ongoing program of collaboration.

Through the Alliance we will address a variety of initiatives:

- List and Share Specialized Subject Expertise
- Develop Coordinated Collections
- Improve Physical Access to Materials
- Emphasize Bibliographic Access to Partner's Collection
- Pursue Experimental Services

We advocate information access as the key to the pursuit of excellence in all research and development endeavors for our organizations. This agreement represents a formal commitment to collaboration that is central to our individual library goals and objectives. Our library communities will receive enriched services and resources through the University of Kentucky-University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Information Alliance signed this second day of November, 1994.

Eugene R. Williams
Vice President for Information Systems
The University of Kentucky

Marian S. Moffett
Associate to the Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs
The University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Paul A. Willis
Director of Libraries
The University of Kentucky

Paula T. Kaufman
Dean, University Libraries
The University of Tennessee, Knoxville

THE INFORMATION ALLIANCE CONSTITUTION

Article I: Name

The name of this organization shall be The Information Alliance.

Article II: Purpose

The Information Alliance is a partnership founded on the principles of collaboration, cooperation, and resource sharing. Its purpose is to enhance information access and services for the member institutions. Information Alliance members facilitate bibliographic and physical access to holdings, share library collections (including digital information resources), share library staff expertise, develop new services, and seek funds to support collaborative projects. The Information Alliance helps members achieve individual and library goals through collaboration.

Article III: Membership

The University of Kentucky and the University of Tennessee, Knoxville are founding members of The Information Alliance. Other libraries with common interests in collaboration may be invited to join the organization.

Article IV: Governance

The Library Directors of the member libraries have overall responsibility for Information Alliance initiatives and budgetary decision-making. An Executive Committee is appointed by the Library Directors for staggered two-year terms. The Executive Committee leads planning activities, communicates with the Library Directors and librarians working on Alliance projects, develops meeting agendas, makes local arrangements for meetings, and reports on Alliance activities. Ad-hoc groups appointed by the Library Directors and counterparts make decisions about specific projects.

Information Alliance projects address issues common to the member libraries. Activities range from formally described projects with a specific focus and charge, to informal consultation among counterparts. Projects that require budgetary support are proposed to the Executive Committee at any time during the year. The Executive Committee recommends funding or revision, and seeks budgetary support from the Library Directors. Project reports are given at Information Alliance meetings, and via electronic means.

Article V: Meetings

Meetings of The Information Alliance are held twice each year. Librarians from the member institutions participate in the meetings with their counterparts. Meeting agendas include information-sharing about developments in each library; reports about Information Alliance Projects; and discussion of issues affecting the members. Issues requiring decisions may be discussed at the semi-annual meetings.

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http://www.lib.utk.edu/IA/action95.html

INFORMATION ALLIANCE ACTION LIST, 1995/96

TASK	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME FRAME
1. Develop Alliance home page	Rob Aken/Tam Miller	1995
2. Update Alliance listserv	Mary Molinaro	1995
3. Explore ways to handle unwanted mail	Judy Webster/Wanda McClure	April 1996
4. Review claiming process (serials)	Judy Webster/Wanda McClure	1995/96
5. Evaluate procedures for ordering (acq.)	Mary McLaren/Judy Webster	April 1996
6. Explore sharing Beilstein online	Flora Shrode/Maggie Johnson	April 1996
7. Share conspectus database	Bonnie Cox/Sandy Leach	1995/96
8. Training for coop coll development	Sandy Leach/Bonnie Cox	1996
9. Share online training for bib instruction	Judy Sackett/Tari Keller/Dessa Beswick	April 1996
10. Devel. prominent hot links to UK-UT sites	Tamara Miller/Rob Aken	1995
11. Discuss sys problems with multiple platforms	Tari Keller/Tamara Miller (et al)	1995-
12. Expedite ILL services between partners	Jim Hammons/Barb Hale	1996
13. Explore current info gateway to serve Appalachian libraries (health and econ development)	Jim Lloyd/Bill Marshall	Spring '96 (decision)
14. Distribute list of ideas for action	Gail Kennedy	Nov. 1995

IDEAS FOR LATER CONSIDERATION

- Electronic reserves
- Cooperative cataloging of electronicresources
- Sharing reference desk questions

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY/UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

NorthEast Research Libraries
Consortium

NERL COVER LETTER

26 July 1996

<<director's name>>

<<library>>

<<address 1>>

<<address 2>>

Dear <<name>>,

As you know, AULs from several libraries have been talking together via e-mail this spring and met together at ALA with the objective of forming a Northeast Research Libraries (NERL) Consortium. The primary purpose of this consortium will be to license jointly significant files or collections of electronic materials. As members of such a consortium, our libraries will secure more favorable licensing, use, and other terms than we could as individual libraries. An additional objective over time may be, when necessary, to act together to deploy those materials (mount and/or archive them) where the information provider is not able to do so or cannot do so in a way that meets our access needs. We have important precedents in and support from other successful consortia including statewide groups such as OhioLink, Georgia, and California, and the CIC, a group—like ours—of public and private institutions across several states.

Our fledgling group has already achieved some informal success. Tony Ferguson (Columbia) recently organized a group of eight libraries to license joint access to the online Encyclopaedia Britannica, securing an advantageous rate for the 111,000 FTE students on those campuses. Ann Okerson (Yale) has been working with a group of eight libraries to secure cooperative WWW access to the 179 full text journals published by Academic Press. The AUL group has begun to develop a small wish list (including producers such as Project MUSE, Chadwyck-Healy, ISI, and others). With your formal agreement and signoff, these AULs will be able to establish priorities and procedures to continue this important work.

In order to negotiate cooperative licenses, it is often structurally necessary for one "agent" or institutional representative to sign on behalf of the others, to issue one check from a single account, and to satisfy many information producers' requirements that a Consortium have a recognizable identity and legal basis for action. The AUL group has asked, therefore, that the Library Directors of the institutions involved sign a letter of agreement that will cover such activities on a trial basis for a two-year period. After that time, we will together assess our successes, determine on what basis we will continue, and make the next set of arrangements for so doing.

Because Yale University Library believes this is an important new initiative in both cooperative collection development and in laying infrastructure for the acquisition of electronic materials, we are prepared to anchor the first phase of this activity by providing some support in the form of: time of General Counsel or other legal advice; an accounting mechanism that can aggregate funds for joint purchases and issue a check where single payment is required; and negotiating time by our AUL for Collections.

Accordingly, I am pleased to attach a Letter of Agreement for your signature. I would be happy to discuss this matter with you by phone in the near future as needed. Also, Ann Okerson or Tony Ferguson would be pleased to talk with you to describe the licenses on which they are working. The distribution list is appended for your information. You will see that it does not comprise all of the ARL libraries in the Northeast. It includes, for the most part, those who have been talking and working together already.

I am particularly grateful to the librarians who are already working on our behalf in this way and look forward to closer cooperation with fruitful results in the immediate future.

Cordially,

Return to NERL homepage

This page is being maintained at

Yale University

Please send comments and corrections to

Bonnie Turner

Last modification date
4/4/97

NorthEast Research Libraries
Consortium

26 July 1996

NERL LETTER OF AGREEMENT

I am pleased to confirm the terms of our agreement with the institutions on the attached Schedule A jointly to license electronic materials for the primary purpose of obtaining more favorable licensing terms (including price, use, and other language) than each individual library could obtain on its own. A secondary objective of the Consortium may be to work on matters of access and archiving of these materials, where the information provider is not able to provide these to the satisfaction of members of the Consortium.

We agree to seek such arrangements for Publications or Products as currently set forth in Schedule B and for others on which the Members may mutually agree during the course of this arrangement. We understand that not every research library Member in Schedule A may wish to participate in each agreement that is explored or reached. We also agree that at times other libraries may be added to a given negotiation under appropriate circumstances.

The term of this initial agreement is Two Years, concluding on July 1, 1998. At that point it will be examined and revised if needed. It may be terminated before that time by mutual agreement or it may be extended beyond the term likewise.

Our name for this purpose shall be the Northeast Research Libraries Consortium (NERL).

Each library Member participating in this Consortium will designate a Representative to the Consortium. The Representative from our Library at this time shall be: (Name)

(Position Title).

This individual shall attend meetings of the Consortium and participate in negotiations as appropriate.

In turn, the Representatives shall designate a primary Negotiator(s) to take the lead on each license agreement with a publisher or supplier that the majority of Members are interested in pursuing. This Negotiator will originate from the group of Representatives or will be selected by them. The Negotiator may change depending on the specific license. The Negotiator shall involve the Representatives in establishing the terms of the negotiations and agreement.

Every negotiated Agreement will be signed by the Representative of each participating Member, where that is the mode of doing business. Where one signature is required, the

primary Negotiator will be separately authorized by the other participating Representatives.

Licensing fees charged by electronic information providers to the Members, pursuant to the licensing agreements subject to this joint venture, shall be paid by the individual libraries where that is the mode of doing business. Where the fee is to be paid as one collective sum, the individual Member sums shall be paid into a special Consortial account maintained by Yale University for the duration of this agreement, and that sum shall be paid to each licenser upon receipt of the Member fees. Yale University will provide quarterly financial reports on this account to the Members.

Each Member's signature below confirms agreement, whereupon this letter shall become a binding agreement between us.

_____

(Signed)

_____

(Title)

_____

(Date)

Page maintenance:
Yale University

Please send comments and corrections to:
Bonnie Turner

Last modification date
7/28/97

INTEGRATED PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT
A TRI-LATERAL STATEMENT OF INTENT
FOR THE LIBRARIES OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH,
THE UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO,
AND
WILFRID LAURIER UNIVERSITY

February 22, 1995

As the 21st century draws nearer, academic libraries find themselves dealing on the one hand with an unprecedented proliferation of information in myriad formats, and on the other hand with significantly reduced financial resources. The latter drastically hampers the ability of the libraries to acquire the former. Partially counterbalancing these trends, modern technology facilitates access without ownership in a variety of ways and Libraries have become leaders in the development of innovative information sharing.

The University Librarians of the University of Guelph, the University of Waterloo and Wilfrid Laurier University agree, in principle, that the three University libraries must work toward a seamlessly integrated programme of library collections and services. In keeping with this philosophy, further investigation will take place as follows:

1. Information Resources and Services
a) Rationalized Collection Development

As a result of the increased costs of information resources, particularly scholarly journals, resource sharing is a very high priority for research libraries. Alternatives to local ownership and access must be planned and implemented to provide faculty and students with access to information in a timely, effective and efficient fashion.

A task group including members from all three libraries has been formed to address the issue of rationalized collection development. Initially, the programme will focus on shared academic programmes; however the plan is to broaden it to other aspects of collection development in the longer term.

b) Document Delivery and InterLibrary Loan

The three universities agree to plan and implement policies to maximize the ability of faculty and students to access the collections of all three institutions. To begin the process, an inter-institutional working group will be set into place, focussed on the development of a joint mission statement and service goals. It is anticipated that the detailed plan which follows will encompass improved physical transfer of materials (Interlibrary Loan), and the making available of information using various electronic means (Document Delivery).

The group will be established and will begin planning immediately. The Document Delivery/Interlibrary Loan librarians will undertake to put into operation the technical and resource requirements beginning in 1995.

c) Database Sharing

Recent and rapid proliferation of database resources and communication networks make local or regional cost sharing initiatives very attractive. The Universities agree to place a high priority on the setting into place of a common technical infrastructure to facilitate the efficient and effective sharing of data resources.

All three Libraries presently have some form of networked access to CD-ROM databases. A task force will be formed as soon as possible to assess the compatibility of these infrastructures and plan for technical integration.

A second working group of librarians will be created to investigate specific database needs and requirements. This group will identify and coordinate the joint acquisition of appropriate databases.

d) Networked Information Resources

The proliferation of electronic texts, data archives and information services demonstrates that electronic resources are becoming crucial to scholarly communications. The growth and pervasiveness of telecommunications (especially the Internet) provides a powerful, readily-available means to access and deliver these services and resources. In order to explore the potential for collaborative projects in this area, it is agreed that appropriate staff from each of the libraries will participate in key groups working with networked information.

2. Joint Storage Facility

Detailed plans for a joint storage facility were developed nearly three years ago. A warehouse facility within reasonable proximity of all three libraries will be built or acquired. Single copies of less-used materials will be stored, and will be available by courier delivery on a one-business-day turn-around. Materials in the storage facility will be owned by the facility corporation which will be a subsidiary of all three universities. Patrons of all three libraries will have equal access to all resources in the storage facility, regardless of which library may have owned the material originally. Electronic access compatible with the electronic library systems on all three campuses will be in place.

A formal funding proposal sponsored by the three University Presidents is still under discussion with the Provincial government.

3. Integrated Library System

All three Libraries are at a critical point in the development of their respective integrated Library systems. There are significant advantages to the mounting of the same system in all three institutions. Preliminary enquiries would seem to imply that financial concessions are not necessarily readily available; however, this issue will be pursued further. Regardless of purchase cost benefits, easier development of access to the holdings of the proposed joint storage facility, and easier technological support for joint collection development and resource sharing are two of a number of areas where advantages would be gained and secondary cost savings realized.

Draft versions of any system specifications document produced by any of the three libraries will be offered to the other two for preliminary comment before distribution to potential vendors. Every effort will be made to identify the system configuration which best serves the needs of both the individual institution and the programme of cooperation.

University of Guelph University of Waterloo Wilfrid Laurier University

AAU/ARL GLOBAL RESOURCES PROGRAM

The AAU/ARL Global Resources Program (GRP) is a joint initiative of the Association of American Universities (AAU) and the Association of Research Libraries (ARL). Its principal goals are to improve access to international research resources and help libraries contain costs through the creation of cooperative structures, the use of new technologies, and the expansion of international document delivery.

Funded by a grant from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the GRP promotes a distributed, interdependent approach to collecting scholarly materials from abroad so that more focused collection development at individual institutions will ensure access to more of these often difficult-to-acquire resources.

The GRP partners its efforts with those of other organizations that share common interests with ARL and AAU.

For more information, contact:

Deborah Jakubs
Director, AAU/ARL Global Resources Program
Duke University

phone: (919) 660-5846
fax: (919) 660-5923
email: deborah.jakubs@duke.edu

<http://www.arl.org/collect/grp/>

AAU/ARL Global Resources Program Advisory Board

Betty Bengtson, Chair
University of Washington

Myles Brand
Indiana University

Jonathan Cole
Columbia University

John D'Arms
American Council of Learned Societies

Joe Hewitt
University of North Carolina

Stanley Katz
Princeton University

Hwa-Wei Lee
Ohio University

Carole Moore
University of Toronto

Suzanne Thorin
Indiana University

David Wiley
Michigan State University

ex officio
John Vaughn, Association of American Universities
Duane Webster, Association of Research Libraries

Regional Projects

The Cooperative African Newspapers Project
The German Resources Project
The Japan Journal Access Project
The Latin Americanist Research Resources Project
The Digital South Asia Project

Selected Other Activities of the Global Resources Program

- Web-based clearinghouse of Internet resources to support teaching and research on international topics (ongoing).

  <http://www.duke.edu/~frykholm/global3.htm>

- Co-sponsorship of the May 1997 Symposium on Access to and Preservation of Global Newspapers, with the Library of Congress, the Center for Research Libraries, and the Council on Library and Information Resources.

  <http://wwwcrl.uchicago.edu/info/icon/intro.htm>

- Development with OCLC of a direct user link to document delivery in the Latin Americanist Research Resources Project.

- Support for efforts to develop models for training future area librarians.

- Survey of Title VI National Resources Center directors, April 1998, to determine trends in research and areas for increased access to international resources.

- Faculty symposia are planned, in cooperation with the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS), to engage scholars on key issues for libraries regarding access to global resources, regardless of format or location, in order to develop a set of strategic initiatives for each world area.

- Development of web-based protocols of library strengths, collecting policies, and responsibilities of lead institutions to facilitate scholarly access to resources.

The Cooperative African Newspapers Project

The Africana Librarians Council (ALC) of the African Studies Association (ASA) and the Cooperative Africana Microform Project (CAMP) of the Center for Research Libraries (CRL) are beginning a two-year pilot project to create an electronic database of holdings information for newspapers (all formats and all languages) published in sub-Saharan Africa. Initially, this database, the Union List of African Newspapers (ULAN), which will be created and maintained at CRL, will consolidate holdings information for collections in the United States, but will later expand to include holdings in Africa, Europe, and elsewhere. ULAN will meet the needs of researchers by providing greatly enhanced access to African newspapers.

The Cooperative African Newspapers Project will also, while developing the ULAN database, explore issues related to the preservation of this inherently ephemeral and fragile form of publication. Access to contents through both traditional and new technologies will be investigated.

The project phases include:

- creation of ULAN, a centralized finding aid for African newspapers held in United States libraries and elsewhere;
- preservation of these fragile resources through microfilming of titles existing only on paper; and
- digitization of the content of newspapers, facilitating research on African political, economic, and cultural events.

The two-year first phase of this project will develop ULAN, analyze costs and benefits, and review user responses. It will provide an opportunity to address any problems arising from the initial implementation and to formulate strategies for expanding the project to include more African newspapers.

The first phase will also include initiatives in the areas of preservation, digitizing, and indexing. Participants include institutions represented by the membership of the ALC and CAMP, in conjunction with CRL.

Information of ULAN will be initially drawn from existing lists and finding aids, primarily African Newspapers Currently Received by American Libraries. This work, first issued as an ALC project in 1975, is presently compiled by Mette Shayne, Northwestern University, and is available via the CRL website at <http://wwwcrl.uchicago.edu/info/afrcurr1.htm>.

The ULAN database can be accessed at: <http://wwwcrl.uchicago.edu>.

For more information, contact:
David L. Easterbrook
Chair, Africana Librarians Council
Melville J. Herskovits Library of African Studies
Northwestern University

phone: (847) 491-4549
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email: dleaster@nwu.edu

The German Resources Project

The German Resources Project was among the three original pilot projects of the AAU/ARL Global Resources Program. It focuses on improving the acquisition, use, and sharing of German-language materials among North American libraries. It also fosters closer collaboration with German research libraries, particularly in resource sharing and the development of digital collections. As of September 1998, the project has 31 participating ARL member libraries, one affiliated, non-ARL member library, and six German strategic partners.

Like other projects in the AAU/ARL Global Resources Program, the German Resources Project faces unique challenges and seeks to create a model that will address the challenges of expanding access to research materials. German scholarly production is prolific and, although the system of publishing is well organized, the sheer output of valuable scholarly material creates special demands on North American research libraries that attempt to capture the research output from German-speaking countries.

With funding from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, German and North American librarians from participating institutions met in June 1998 at the Library of Congress to develop goals and long-term plans for the project. The meeting inaugurated a two-year effort focused on improving access to research materials among participating libraries, designing German and North American digital collection development agreements, and facilitating document delivery.

Based on the recommendations of this meeting, four working groups were established to address document delivery, bibliographic control, digital libraries, and collection development.

The goal of all four groups, which are composed of librarians from participating institutions, is to make full use of new technologies in exploring and developing the means for effective collaboration and resource sharing. The action agenda includes creating a formal system of document delivery between German and North American libraries, harmonizing cataloging rules, coordinating standards for metadata development, providing collection development tools, and fostering collaborative digital library projects.

The project is co-chaired by Sarah Thomas (Cornell University) and Winston Tabb (Library of Congress). The Project Coordinator is Roger Brisson (Pennsylvania State University Library), who is assisted by Kerstin Koch (American Institute for Contemporary German Studies, The Johns Hopkins University). Dr. Elmar Mittler of the Niedersächische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek, Göttingen, helps direct the project.

See: <http://lcweb.loc.gov/loc/german/>

For more information, contact:
Roger Brisson
Project Coordinator
Digital Access Librarian and Selector for German Language and Literature
Pennsylvania State University

phone: (814) 865-1858
fax: (814) 863-7293
email: rob1@psu.edu,

The Japan Journal Access Project

The principal goal of the Japan Journal Access Project, one of the three original projects of the AAU/ARL Global Resources Program is to improve access to research materials published in Japan by focusing initially on journal literature and newspapers. Japan has developed a sophisticated web-based information infrastructure, and the project seeks to make those resources more widely available in North America. Technology is an important primary tool, but working cooperatively with Japanese librarian colleagues is equally important. The project is coordinated jointly by ARL and the National Coordinating Committee on Japanese Library Resources (NCC) and has 29 participating ARL members.

A related project goal is to expand awareness of Japanese serials available in North American libraries and provide access to them. Because of the difficulties presented by Japanese script and a lag in the retrospective conversion of character-based language records, no electronic union list of Japanese serials exists to support efforts to coordinate the development of serial collections or to help users locate titles of interest. With funding from the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission, staff at Ohio State University have built a web-based union list capability that can accept machine-readable data from any source and includes *kanji* for titles. Project participants are contributing their current titles to this *Union List of Japanese Serials and Newspapers* (ULJSN), which is helpful to users seeking particular titles. The ULJSN will also be used to coordinate Japanese serials collecting in North American libraries in order to expand coverage without increasing costs.

Indexing and bibliographic access to serials in Japan are critical to alert North American users to articles of interest. This access has been facilitated by Japan's National Center for Science Information Systems (NACSIS), a cataloging utility and database provider. With funding from the Center for Global Partnership and the generous cooperation of NACSIS staff, the project sent five Japanese studies librarians to Tokyo for two weeks of training on NACSIS systems and databases. The five librarians are now available to offer workshops in North America. This is especially helpful because the use of several NACSIS databases of interest to researchers requires significant training.

Efficient mechanisms for bi-national interlibrary lending and borrowing (ILL) are also being developed as part of the project. Waseda University in Tokyo is an OCLC user and will now offer ILL with project participants who utilize OCLC's messaging and financial management system. This will eliminate currency exchange as a barrier to ILL between North America and Japan. The project is also working with the Association of National University Libraries to initiate other bi-national ILL arrangements.

See: <http://pears.lib.ohio-state.edu>

For more information, contact:

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ARL Senior Program Officer
Association of Research Libraries

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The Latin Americanist Research Resources Project

The Latin Americanist Research Resources Project, one of the three original pilot projects of the AAU/ARL Global Resources Program, seeks to expand the range of materials available to Latin Americanist students and scholars, restructure access to these materials through distributed, cooperative collection development facilitated by technology, and assist libraries in containing costs through the reallocation of acquisitions funds. Initial funding for the project came from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and has been matched by contributions from 41 participating libraries.

Project components include a serials database, containing tables of contents for nearly 400 academic journals from Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico. Users can request delivery of individual articles directly through the database. Participating libraries have committed to contributing contents information to the database for a number of journals for which they hold collecting responsibility, and they provide document delivery of articles requested. The database is hosted by the University of Texas Latin American Network Information Center (UT-LANIC).

The project has also digitized the complete presidential messages from Argentina and Mexico. A complementary digitization project of the Center for Research Libraries' Latin American Microform Project (CRL/LAMP) has made available the presidential messages from Brazil.

The project's distributed resources component encourages participating libraries to reallocate funds to deepen collections in established areas of local emphasis. These fields are selected by the individual participants, who agree to devote at least seven percent of their monographic budget for Latin America toward strengthening their collections in the field selected, thereby creating widespread benefits by acquiring and making accessible materials not previously available. This project component is voluntary and has 26 participating libraries, which together have reallocated approximately $170,000—the size of a healthy Latin American studies collections budget—toward expanding the resources that are collectively available.

Project activities are coordinated by an advisory committee and six working groups focused on: the serials database, government documents, publications of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), distributed resources, partnering, and evaluation.

Table of contents database: <http://lanic.utexas.edu/project/arl/arl.html>

Presidential messages: <http://lanic.utexas.edu/project/arl/pm/sample2/>
<http://www.nd.edu/~kic/brazil/brazil1.htm>

Distributed resources: <http://www.arl.org/newsltr/191/latin.html>

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The Digital South Asia Library

The Digital South Asia Library is a pilot project intended to develop the infrastructure for intercontinental electronic document delivery to and from selected South Asia libraries using the Internet. The project will index journals and create other reference resources and finding aids to improve access to scholarly sources in English, Tamil, and Urdu. Direct delivery of scanned pages of articles will allow scholars to consult these rare publications without travel to India.

The pilot project includes:

- electronic indexing records for approximately 38,000 articles in Tamil journals, 38,000 articles in Urdu journals, and 4,750 English journal articles, all published during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries;
- electronic full-text versions of three classic nineteenth-century South Asia reference books printed in roman characters;
- full-text electronic versions of five titles selected from the *Official Publications of India*, one of which will be a statistical source structured as an electronic database; and
- a website providing global access to the project's new electronic resources.

The first year includes the creation of index articles and development of the infrastructure for delivery of page images from India. The second year features additional indexing and direct delivery of articles to readers. Evaluation and planning for subsequent phases will be ongoing through the initial phases of the project. Broader participation of North American and overseas libraries and coverage of other languages are key elements in the future of the project as is the migration to a self-sustaining operation through recovery of costs for services delivered.

Collaborative and mutually beneficial engagement with developing areas of the world is an integral element of the model created by this project. The benefits of the linkages between libraries, staff development, services to readers, and electronic infrastructure that result from the project will offer a model for other world areas.

See: <http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/LibInfo/Subjects/SouthAsia/dsal.html>

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http://www.dna.affrc.go.jp:10081/-_-http://www-sul.stanford.edu/geninfo/cooperative.html

Research Library Cooperative Program • Statement of Principles

University of California at Berkeley • Stanford University • University of Texas at Austin

I. Introduction

This agreement creates a framework for regional level cooperation to foster collaboration among the library systems of the University of California at Berkeley, Stanford University and the University of Texas at Austin. The statement of principles intends to encourage the development of specific cooperative agreements in the areas of collections, services, and the digital library.

The combined collections of our library systems offer an extraordinary intellectual resource of major research value not only to our students and faculty but to the scholarly community in general. We hope to further enhance the excellence of this resource by encouraging in-depth collecting and improving document delivery. This agreement recognizes how important it is for each library to maintain duplicate

III. Library Services

In-house use and document delivery are important components of regional cooperation. The circulating collections of each library will be available for lending to program participants, faculty, graduate students, and academic staff, either through on-site visits or through inter-library loans at no charge.

Recognizing that faculty are most likely to support cooperative collection development only if it imposes minimal barriers to access to research materials, the "FASTBOOK/BAKER" service designed for faculty, graduate students and academic staff between the University of California at Berkeley and Stanford University, should be expanded to include the University of Texas at Austin. We will explore the use of technology to further improve document delivery, making the process as seamless as possible to our

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collections of core bibliographic resources to satisfy the broader study and teaching needs of our patrons. If additional resources are needed, we are committed to make budgetary adjustments to ensure success of this agreement.

II. Collections
We will ask the collection specialists and bibliographers at the three libraries to explore the possibility of developing shared purchase agreements for their respective collection areas. This can be done by concentrating our acquisitions efforts in focused areas of the collections defined by subjects, geographical regions, formats, or other relevant criteria.

This cooperative collection building effort will allow our libraries to continue developing in-depth collections.

Each library will maintain, as a minimum, current levels of acquisitions in the areas for which they assume responsibility. Each library will also notify other partners one year in advance, if it cannot continue this partnership due to fiscal duress or programmatic changes.

The first step in this process will be to agree upon collection responsibilities for Mexico in particular, and Latin America in general, among the three libraries, with each institution taking responsibility for a given geographical and/or subject area within Mexico and for specific countries within Latin America.

readers and work towards providing a virtual union catalog for all three institutions.

Each library will fund and deliver materials requested by program participants from the other institutions. We will measure and discuss "balance of trade" issues after a suitable test period, and thereafter as needed.

IV. Digital Collections
We will seek other institutional partners, particularly from Latin America, to join in cooperative programs and digitizing projects and engage with us to influence electronic publishing efforts in their own countries.

V. Implementation
The services component of this agreement will be fully implemented by the Spring 1998 semester. Bibliographers will examine possibilities of collection development cooperation in their respective areas and develop agreements as soon as feasible. We will all continue to explore opportunities for developing electronic tools and systems for the digital library.

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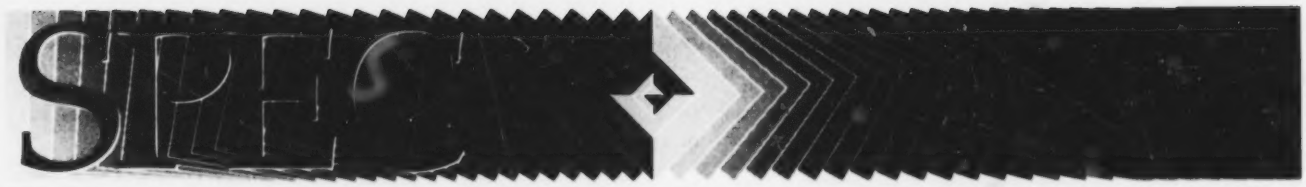

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